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It our friends who favor us with manuscript

The Race for the Sixteenth Amendment.

The distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate introduced on the third day of the session two joint resolutions proposing Constitutional Amendments. One of Mr. HOAR'S proposed amendments relates to the time of the meeting of Congress. The other is intended to sanction the existing law, drawn by Mr. HOAR himself in 1886 after Vice-President HEN-DRICKS'S death, by which the line of Presidential succession in case of death or disability passes to the members of the Cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State.

Although the country has lived for fifteen or sixteen years under Mr. HOAR'S Presidential Succession law, it now appears that he shares the doubts of some eminent jurisconsults as to the Constitutionality of that enactment. At least, the author of the law asks Congress to prop it up now with an amendment to the Constitution. Mr. HOAR not only introduced the joint resolution in question at the beginning of the session, but on Saturday, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, he reported it favorably to the Senate. It now has the first place in the long programme of proposed alterations of the Constitution. If it should pass the Senate and House, and be approved by the President, and subsequently be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, it would go into the Constitution as the Sixteenth Amendment.

It is thirty-two years since the last change was made in the Constitution of the United States. The number of statesmen now standing behind Mr. HOAR with Constitutional Amendments of their own is surprisingly large. Congress has been in session only thirty working days; and yet about fifty joint resolutions and bills proposing Constitutional Amendments of one sort or another have been introduced and referred to the respective Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the House. As usual, the House is well ahead in this industry. It has originated about four Constitutional Amendments for every one started in the Senate.

Among the candidates for the post of Sixteenth Amendment are the following measures, thus grouped:

Election of Senators by popular vote .... Federal regulation of corporations and copartnerships ......

Inauguration Day in April ... Taxing power of Congress enlarged or re-

Noman suffrage..... Anarchy a high crime. Treason defined. fied for Congress

Congress to regulate marriage and divorce ..... Congress to regulate factory hours No Federal or State aid to sectarian institutions... I Uniform qualifications of electors in all States ... Assaulting high Federal officers a special crime. Limited terms for Supreme Court Justices ..... Federal jurisdiction over use of water ....... Six-year Presidential term ....

This exhibit shows the variety and extent of the contemporaneous willingness to tinker the Constitution. With the least encouragement afforded by interesting and praiseworthy. the success of any one of the schemes now pending at Washington, the shower | The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and the would become a deluge.

Is it well to begin? Is there any real need of making a beginning, even at the point proposed by Senator HOAR?

# Universal Shorthand.

From time to time during the last thirty years the cry has been heard, Let us have a standard or universal system of shorthand, that is, a system whereby all stonographers shall write characters of one sort, and all signs and abbrevistions foreign to that system shall be rigorously excluded. Appeals like this have been inspired usually by the introduction of some so-called new method of stenography, or by the publication Great british, having not only desired in entering of text hooks purporting to not forth line this convention, to accomplish a particular wonderful improvements " upon one or more of the old systems, and genertoo, such sentiments have proconded from persons whose views upon the subject were not entitled to serious

gonsideration. But actuation is called in the Richmond stople, which are now proposed to be satisficiently Disputch to a recent titlerance upon this sic was of belowning or Passets to granting subject by one whose opinion is of more kneeds may proceed to see such rough than sufficiency importance. Mr. E. V. or salesies as are by this article agentles. Fix which the present administration may Memory, one of the cidele of the corps: steam control to the Collections distinged pointed at the department of official experience of the United States betativ, expenses the lope and helpf. # # menumunication to the authors of HERE PERMANE shorthand publications. that home day there will be a system of an order and release of the trained states and the attempt to require to force them to phonography which will be legible to all lines from one case time statistic to got become part or the blackmost machine writers of god houses; and furthermore. In his terms to my entering and subject at every. The only reter much or finding, but your be thinks that the firms Pringer method, some more water to selling to prest morely some greater than it obtains the firm or the or that medical modified so so to likelpide | Francisco in the board mater and time brain obligation to conke every policeonseerlante vor in volumble in other systems. Many in skind would be some estimatory than any . The original Hay-Paumorfote Trusty describ and self-magneting dropped all openial assistion of Nica-

other for all-account use as shour and legible to stenegraphers as the 'x ship canni to comment the Atlantic intighated to other people, so that, is and Farific socure? case of sickways, one strangrapher may turn his botto over to another and the family retified by our herate, changed Talk State copied the solve day from latter may read or transcribe them are the designatory plotter to a skip canel the Warington Foot. " minuters " or curately; acmeticing which make pract to connect the Atlantic and Facility doubtiess the new ranging Anglo-Suson and modelitions, is impossible egorge to execute by whatever runte may be seen translation of the original actorings rare instances. In action words, he redered expedient." would eliminate artistly all clustians. Both the rejected and the ratified the honorax and their alied tobar strakes of an arbitrary nature and com- Hoy-Pronoclose treaties declared that | One handroi years ago (storon Wang) pel all students of photography to ful- one purpose of the new convention was Tropton concluded a areaty with these polow extrictly the fules had down by a to preserve the "paperal principle" of tribes, etipulating that they were never

Note the State of New York. But they were of Reintenger, and "teromorps" a site of the State of New York. But they were of Reintenger, and "teromorps" a site of New York. But they were of Reintenger and imperfections of But in the Hay-Pauncefote Trenty as disturbed, and disturbed to such an order of the State of New York.

mation suggested would be of very great value, not only to the shorthand writers themselves, but also to every one concerned directly or indirectly with verbatim reporting. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, the stenographer who reports a speech, or a debate, or a trial in court, must read his own notes; otherwise his report is of absolutely no value. If, for any reason, of he is unable to do this, those depending upon his transcript must wait until he can furnish it, no matter how long the

then officiating was called upon to read

the notes of his predecessor, deceased,

bearing upon the testimony of a witness

at the first trial, who had since died.

As it happened, however, the reporter

at the second trial had been a co-worker

with the author of the record, and, in-

asmuch as his translation of the notes

agreed with the typewritten transcrip-

tion made of them immediately after

they were taken, the testimony was, we

believe, allowed by the court, although

exception was taken to its admission.

But more than once it has been found

necessary to re-try cases from beginning

to end because of the unreadable charac-

ter of a deceased stenographer's record;

as witness an instance, some years ago,

in the Third Judicial district of New York

State. Obviously, therefore, the value

of an official shorthand record depends

It is easier to disclose defects in the

present systems of stenography than it

is to remedy them. Mr. MURPHY's

idea that the Benn Pitman method is

the one best adapted to form the founda-

tion of a universal system may be

thoroughly commendable, but there

are many other expert reporters who

inflexibly believe that the hooks and

curves and ingenious combinations of

GRAHAM and HAVEN and ISAAC PITMAN,

and, perhaps, also of Munson and Scott-

BROWNE, should have more than a subor-

dinate place, if stenography is to be

but an expert verbatim reporter re-

sembles lightning in more ways than one.

He takes the "shortest road home."

if he knows how to find it, regardless of

any fixed rules to be found in text books:

and no matter what system he has

studied, he is bound to devise and in-

vent for himself signs and phrases which

would be as many so-called "bastard

Experience has shown that too much

doctoring" of shorthand is a bad

thing and is apt to lead to disaster.

sentiment: "Labor-thought-honored

printed next day in the newspapers

It would be very much better to leave

reform proposed. Nevertheless, the

efforts toward simplifying and rendering

more legible the systems now used are

Panama Route.

Canal Commission's supplementary re-

did not apply to that route. They applied

Now, Article VIII. of the Clayton-

"The Governments of the United States and

they nearly agree to extend their protection.

by treaty atipulations, to any other practica-

tir communications, whether he canal or saliway

Average the between which conducts North and

doubt America, and emerically to the interpretation

guaranteelistics, should tue same prove to be prac-

No notes that begins to other starger or small

Model of Epidic Alliensport State Machines Alon-

Armonior chall address at him and depotable. And

And the most calculated to college, asked ages to

port on novel grounds.

exclusively to Nicaragua."

Bulwer Treaty is as follows:

crowned on this continent."

labor-may be the only earthly poten-

tate that shall be crowned on this con-

or mongrel systems in use as ever.

We speak of " lightning " note takers,

revolutionized advantageously.

upon its legibility.

the American diplomacy which changed an ancient and doubtful obligation, referring particularly to a single route and extending generally to other delay may be. into a new and binding obligation apply-And yet it is prescribed by law in nearly all the States of the Union that ing directly and with equal force to all the shorthand notes of a court reporter possible canals. What has been done in constitute the "official record" of the this direction cannot be undone. Nor is it profitable to inquire what would proceedings reported. These notes are, of course, subject to the control and have been our exact relations to Great Britain under Article VIII., if we had supervision of the court, but rarely are they of any value except in the hands of proceeded to construct the Panama the stenographer who made them. An canal instead of the Nicaragua canal instance of this sort occurred not long without first replacing the Clayton-Bulago in this city during the second trial wer Treaty with a new agreement. of Dr. KENNEDY, when the stenographer

was totally eliminated.

We are not now discussing the merits

But it is not true that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty imposed no restriction upon our free and independent action in regard to a canal by way of Panama, or that in constructing a Panama canal this nation could have encountered no embarrassment arising from the assertion of British claims under the terms of Article VIII. of the old treaty.

Political Changes. Kentucky, in the next Senate, will be represented by two Democrats, as it was for many years before the close of the Civil War and until 1895. It is the ast and not the least important of the States of the South and Southwest to resume its old position in the Democratic column, while the three Western Prairie States, in which Populism gained its strongest foothold, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, are again with the Republicans, although Kansas has still one Democratic United States Senator, whose term expires in March, 1903. South Dakota and Nebraska are once more solidly Republican, the latter having given not less than 12,000 Republican majority in November last.

But while these changes have been observed in the South and West, the South resuming its allegiance to the Democrats and the West to the Republicans, the Eastern belt of States, which includes New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and stretches out as far as West Virginia, has become strongly Republican, through-causes that are not ephemeral. New Jersey has not been carried by the Democrats in a State contest since 1892. At last year's election, with conditions exceptionally favorable to a popular Democratic candidate for Governor, he was defeated by 17,000 plurality, carrying only four of the twenty-one counties in the State. will prove particularly helpful to him Delaware was carried for the Republiin his own practice. Accordingly, if can candidate for Governor by 3,600 in every stenographer in the land wrote 1900. It has been steadily in the Repubprecisely the same system to-day, we lican column, and factional Republican dare say that thirty years hence there differences removed, will evidently remain in it. Maryland, barely held in line by the Democratic party through election statutes, disfranchisement and gerrymandering, gave a meagre plurality of 121 votes last year, where 12,000 ELIHU BURRITT, the Learned Black- to 15,000 was the rule; and West Virginia smith, once closed an address with this gave 18,000 Republican majority at the e ection of two years ago.

When EDWARD ONEILL, then a policegusted to find that the stenographer had man, risked his employment and the comfort of his family to protest against "Labor, though honored, may be the the Devery system of police managenail lately patented, which shall be of bravery was worth more in the cause shorthand as it is than to open the door of decency than a great many raids and to all manner of ridiculous blunders such political speeches. Oneill was disas would be likely to result from the employment as a campaigner and he rode 75 centuries and another 55. told his story from the farthest corner also assured him that his services to the fusion cause and to the cause of fairness and freedom in the Police Depart-Some of the more ignorant or less ment would be rewarded by a prompt conscientious criers of Nicaragua or reinstatement in the department when another sat in DEVERY's place. Nothing are attacking the Isthmian

It would be something of a pity if the ideals of a military administration of " If it was to be Panama," they say, the Police Department should prove too " why all the trouble about a treaty inflexible to allow the reinstatement of a with Great Britain? We could have man who has been dismissed on the taken hold of Panams any time. The purely technical charge of insubordinarestrictions of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty tion. ONEILL was not in the position of a soldier who talked back to an abusive through recognized channels. To whom pray, was ONEILL to appeal from DEV-ERY! To MURPHY, the Commissioner shiped but size to establish a general principle. Would stop the fusion campaigners from making a fuse about his case, nothing would be done to him? No. ONELL's only appeal was to the seme of decency and fairness of the community of which he was a long-suffering servant. He made that appeal and in the nature of things Devertan, he was punished for it.

We hope that there is a lawful way in known that the parties constructing to coming subjects he keiped to from from Division My his return to shate the policemen of the test pelicy to author in allonor when susferenced that it is less such to be

#### Mr Milbrus would have all abarthand season and was applied by Me own terms. The Audian's Hundred-Sour Sant and Marian

These is semistiking and at the story of The second Hay-Pauncefote Trenty. Withtant flattering and inspecpic, which fudine router of the grant old clied of

stemographers will dony that the refor- finally ratified the specific application extent that they had to emigrate to haw your last the

Canada where they mingled with their of the "general principle" was clearly kindred. Now they find that they are defined in the provisions now familiar outcasts among their Canadian brethren, to everybody; while the broad and and, on the strength of the treaty with dangerous agreement to admit Great Britain and other assenting powers to the Great Father of this country, they joint protection and control of the canal, want to return to New York and reoccupy the old hunting grounds. whether by way of Nicaragua or Panama,

Unfortunately for Mr. SANDERS and his people there is nothing now left to hunt in their once happy and serene grounds but breweries, bowling alleys and bullgines. Washington is dead; his treaty is broken, and the routes only by the terms of Article VIII., Indians are hopelessly unsheltered and out in the cold. "All aboard!" "Get off the track!" are the two standing, or rather running, orders of the day.

The Indian thinks that we are foolish; that life is too short for all our rushing and scrambling. He looks upon existence here as a small affair, to be best brightened by a few brief periods of exciting and health-giving hunting. He sneers at the white man who, in his opinion, deludes himself with the notion that life must last forever and that each individual is created to enjoy wealth and luxuries of all sorts. Well, perhaps there is something in this Indian philosophy, and that we trouble ourselves too much: but, all the same, it is certain that we shall continue to bother ourselves with big things and great enterprises as long as the world hums, whether the game is worth the candle or not. And this is precisely the state of affairs which is unfortunate for SANDERS and all the other chiefs. The land is the Indian's no more; WASHINGTON'S treaty torn to tatters and Chief SANDERS cannot now get a lot or a farm in New York, unless he pays a big price for it.

Lo. the poor Indian!

Mobile is now celebrating the two-hundredth anniversary of the first settlement on Mobile Bay and in the present State Alabama, LE MOYNE DE BIENVILLE'S building of Fort Saint Louis in 1702, from which the colonists were removed a few years later to the site of the modern city. As the nearest outpost toward the Spanish territory, the Mobile fort was the seat of vernment of the French Mississippi ettlements till the colony grew in numbers and New Orleans became more important.

It is a picturesque bit of history that the early Mobile represents, and closer perhaps to European history than that of the English colonies. The Grand Monarque, the Regent ORLEANS, JOHN LAW and his emature financial schemes are mixed up in it, and in the hundred years that followed the foundation, the Bourbon lilies, the flags of England and of Spain, and the revolutionary tricolor floated over the town before it came under the Stars and

BIENVILLE, the founder, was a great man lose merits have been rather tardily acknowledged even in his own Louisiana. The newer historians know about him. and Mr. Cable has done something to popularize his name. The various bicenennials of French settlement on the lower Mississippi should help to spread his fame. We wish the city of Mobile and the State of Alabama all success in this interesting

The statistics of the Century Road Club Association published recently, prove that the desire on the part of cyclists to make 100-mile runs, or "centuries," was extremely active last year, despite the fact that the number of wheelmen to be seen on the streets was smaller, it is believed, than at any time since 1895. The returns for 1901 are as yet incomplete, but they show that members of the association rode not less than 1,129 centuries.

The association's complete record of riding indicates the it arity of this phase of cycling in the past. The total number of miles travelled in ment, we said, and we believe the re- century riding is 514,300. The number sult proved us right, that one such act of "double centuries," or runs of 200 miles, recorded is 229; the number of 300-mile runs is 46; the number of 400 is 5, and the number of 600 is 2, while one rider covered 26 consecutive centuries, one 7, one 8, missed from the department. The man- and another 10. The list contains the agers of the fusion campaign gave him names of two women riders, one of whom

While records of this kind speak well of The Bronx to Far Rockaway They for the pluck and physical endurance of the rewheelmen, the fact should not be overlooked that the cycle manufacturers have played an important part in making these records possible. T.n. years ago comparatively few wheelmen, with the machines then in use, were able to travel contimiously for 200 miles at high speed, to cay nothing of riding three or four conaccutive centuries

## The Rev. Mr. Francis on Measly Milk and

Water Beform. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir In Your issue of yesterday I are reported as intimating at the meeting in the Fourteenth Street Pres superior officer. The soldier always has Mr flow is a measty milk and water revery interne to my convictions at the Butthey emission used very possitive in may expression of them I am not so for corried away as ERY? To Menry, the Commissioner to author shore a man for whom I have the who a little later sent him word that if he greatest respect I she say, referring to those who are now erying out that if the present administration upholds the law it will mean the return of landmany to power sold and water shift shallring would make many both seasied toping them any fairs me immusty or any polar sold thing, but I mea auting the bearing belt reference to Mr or at the officer of the present administra-ing the authority of the state emission to give also authors the name probability gives to extensions upon an extension of the state of extensions proved.

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tions Emiliar or had \$40 and \$60. Seeks

Mrs. Man. at the driver to filling Mills an Mad.

BOOMING HER COLONIES.

Efforts of Germany to Make the Most of Her Possessions.

Germany was late in entering the scramble for tropical possessions. There was accordingly little left for her to select. It was Hobson's choice or nothing. She picked up the tag ends; and while most of her new territory is worth developing, very little of it has particularly brilliant prospects. Germany is therefore doing all in her power to make the most of the material. It will not be her fault if the colonies are not turned to good account. It is interesting to observe the wise, energetic and far reaching measures she is putting on foot to equal or surpass, if she can, other colonial Powers whose new lands are naturally superior.

No other colonial Power is doing so much as Germany to introduce new resources into the colonies. She is testing, in all parts of her tropical territory, every variety of agriculture that seems to have any prospect of success. In German New Guinea, example, a vessel in September last, under the direction of Dr. R Schlechter, landed a large cargo of plants. Among them were hundreds of young gutta percha trees. The supply of gutta percha is giving out because the tree must be killed to secure the gum, and the world's demand now far exceeds the supply. Gutta percha will disappear from the markets unless more attention is paid to its cultivation. The tree thrives in Borneo and in a number of other Malayan islands. The Germans see no reason why its culture should not be a success in their part of New Guinea. At any rate, the experiment is going to be made under the best conditions

Another large item in the cargo was Ma-ila hemp from the Philippines. Thus far Manila hemp, for some reason, has never been a commercial success outside our favored archipelago. No one knows why failure has met every effort to introduce its culture elsewhere. German experts are inclined to believe there is no good reason limiting this commodity to the Philippines, and they will do their best to add it to the agricultural resources of German New Guinea.

Then there were some thousands of India ribber plants many varieties of which

rubber plants, many varieties of which seem capable of successful transplanting in regions far from their native habitat. Among the other plants and seeds in the cargo were nutmegs, citron and lemon seeds, gambir, which is so useful in leather

seeds, gambir, which is so useful in leather tanning, sago, rotang and many other tropical plants. The expedition that collected all these plants and seeds was engaged in the work for about a year.

The Government is working in quite a different way in another colony. The great need of German Southwest Africa is water. The climate is healthful, and some thousands of Germans, men, women and children, are living wherever water is available for domestic purposes and for agriculture and stock raising. A great deal of semi-arid country may be turned to good account if more water is attainable. Experts sent out by the Germanable. attainable. Experts sent out by the German Government have been investigating this question and find that while in large areas the water accessible by boring and sinking wells is sait, there are other regions where good water may be obtained at a depth of about 100 feet.

The Government has, therefore, just de-

spatched a party of men to begin the work of tapping the underground water sources in a portion of Damaraland. It is expected to devote at least three years to boring wells in all localities designated by the experwater seekers. The bore holes are to be not less than three inches in diameter, and many will be sunk to a depth of at least 100 feet. Windmills will be used to raise the

The report of the Colonial Economic Committee of Berlin for the fiscal year 1900-'01 estimates the population of all the German colonies at 12,000,000 and the total area at 2,700,000 square kilometres. The commercial returns, both exports and imports, amounted to \$15,000,000 more than in the preceding year. The commerce of German East Africa, however, declined on ecount of the drought, which resulted in rop failure and a severe famine. The acrease in the commerce of the Cameroons was due to the larger returns from the bber and cacao industries, augmenting e purchasing power of the natives. The crease in the commerce of Togo was due the growth of the palm oil exports; and German Southwest Africa to the more extensive exploitation of the guano de-

#### HOLLOW SPARS A CENTURY AGO. appointed sometime ago to raise the money, Many Patents for Both Wood and Iron Taken Out in England.

From the London Yochtsman. SIR Mr E B Tredwen in a recent letter inserted in your columns, says that the hollow spars are no novelty, and in advancing this to the schooner America, which was fitted with a built howsprit.

This is, however, by no means the earliest

record we have of built wooden spars. In the year 1890 an inventor named Smart saw the commercial and constructional advantages to be gained by building maste in the form of tubular columns, and protected his ideas by taking out letters patent. Additional strength was obtained by placing cross pieces, or braces, within the tube and mortised pieces, or braces, within the tube and mortised into the sides. Another method was that in which the mast was built up merely of planks fayed on the edges and hooped. During the next forty years there were at least half a dozen patents taken out for hew methods and improvements it constructing built spars.

These ideas had one particular common to all they were hooped on the outside. It was not until test that hoops were discarded in the country. The glue the inventor introduction to the first glued masts were maturactured in this country. The glue the inventor intended to be used probably was insoluble in water, although he foresaw and mentions in his specification, that a waterproof adhesive would be advisable. Since this date there have been namerous inventors in all materials, makes of the ideas being must interesting and ingestions. Sufficient has been said to show the subject in this country rising the past hardred years, and that there is no breed to send to Asterias for indicate it may be not without interest in mercial to indicate the indicate would be incoming and interest in the indicate the interest in an interest in this country rising the past hardred years, and that there is no breed to send to Asterios for indicate it is no solid in the subject is this country rising the past hardred that the idea of metal plants and afrainged to that the top rises this time to the past in the sum of the affect when the first plants and afrainged and calling tensors, was topodic introduced into some of the appearance of the past in the pastery in the solid articles in the pastery in an angelian of the pastery in th and eather sometic was recently introduced the games of the American tacker setting and there daily appeared in the papers to complicate from the point of the lambding

## Expenses at Distord and I ambridge

The state of the graphical and a state of the state of th of Education professions due to a constitution of the constitution Expressed life a seath all Constantings are not all

## The Sudan Cabon

by antiquated property to the Angelogy Englance of the Angelogy Englance of the Angelogy Englance of the Angelogy and Angelogy Englance of the Angelogy and Angelogy Englance of the Angelogy Englan neutralization established in Article to be disturbed in their reservation in VIII. of the Cayton-Bulwer Trenty. the State of New York. But they were of remaining and the control of the State of New York. But they were of remaining and the reservation of remaining and the remaining an

"TIMES" DEFENDS KIPLING. Agrees That "Flannelled Fools"

Muddled Oafs" Are a Growing Evil. LONDON, Jan. 18 .- The controversy over Kipling's poem, "The Islanders," still goes on merrily in the daily and weekly press. Several letters appear every day in the Times, which has come to the support of the poet in its editorial columns. much-attacked expressions, " flannelled fools" and "muddled oafs," are supported as likely "to do more than pages of reasoning to call attention to a great and growing The Times proceeds: "We say evil, for,

though no one desires to undervalue the qualities of pluck, endurance and resource called forth on the playing fields of Eton and elsewhere, it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that from an educational, if not from a national, point of view, the thing is vastly overdone," and derlares that at most of the public schools, for the majority of boys, cricket and football are the serious business of their lives, the most absorbing topic of thought and conversation. Compulsory games-a strange contradiction in terms-organized and enforced by the strongest pressure of public opinion among boys and masters alike, have removed athletic sports from the category of a recreation into that of a serious business Masters, boys and the wider public outside vie in honor of the successful athlete. He goes to the university in a blaze of glory, and leaves it a public character, bound on the principle of noblesse oblige to devote much of his time and energies to the service of his country or club. If fortunate, or unfortunate, enough to be independent of working for his livelihood, he spends the best years of his opening manhood in playing games; and though many such young men have responded to the call of patriotism, archanging their bots and healt for the have responded to the call of patriotism, exchanging their bats and balls for the rifle and the sword in a spirit that would satisfy Mr, Kipling himself, and giving their lives for a better cause, they have been brilliant exceptions rather than normal specimens. One swallow does not make a summer; and a few distinguished members of school fifteens or county elevens who have done, or are doing, good service in South Africa are no real answer, as some of our correspondents seem to as some of our correspondents seem to think, to the contention that athleticism

#### FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES. President Schurman of Cornell Defends His Boston Speech on the Subject.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 28 .- When asked to-day by a reporter of THE SUN for a statement regarding the effect which his Boston speech is said to have made on the civil and military authorities of Manila and the natives there. President Schurman gave out the following: "I said in Boston that if the Christian

Filipinos of Luzon and Visayas wanted independence and showed themselves fit to use it, I believed the American people would grant it, as our object in taking the Philippines was purely humanitarian. The militiary authorities want 50,000 soldiers for five years, and then a colonial government based on those which England and Holland have framed for Oriental races; but President Roosevelt said in his mes-sage to Congress that we were to do for the Filipinos far more than any other nation had done for a tropical people, and that we were to fit them for self-government after the fashion of the really free nations. I am with President Roosevelt and against so large an army for so long a time. And I go further and say that as the American people have not yet passed upon the ques-tion of a final Phillippine policy, it is as proper for me to advocate the eventual independence as for any one connected with the military department to recom-mend colonial servitude like that of Java

#### TO HELP RESCUE BOYS. Commercial Club of Chicago Raises

\$150,000 for Charttable Purposes. CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Members of the Commercial Club of Chicago have contributed \$150,000 to the work of rescuing and helping delinquent and dependent boys. The anment was made last night at the club's annual meeting. The special committee, explorer and former Governor of Mozamble appointed some time ago to raise the money, shot himself in a cab at Lisbon lately. He reported that the subscriptions were payable one-third immediately, one-third in one year and the remainder in two years.

Of the amount, \$50,000 is to be set aside for the construction of a State school for delinquent boys, to be established under passed by the last Legislature, provided that a suitable site is given by other donors. One hundred dollars of the amount denors. One hundred deliars of the amount will be devoted to the uses of the Glenwood School for Dependent Boys, of which not more than \$5,000 may be expended on buildings, the remainder to be invested as a trust fund for the benefit of the school and to be known as the Commercial

Spanish War Signal Men's Officers. The Signal Corps Veterans' Association of the Spanish-American War held its annual meeting on Saturday evening and elected as officers, Col. Jasper Ewing Brady clocted as officers, Col. Jasper Ewing Brady Commander, Harry H Wells, Senior Vice-Commander, Day F Wait, Junior Vice-Commander, George A Marshall, Adjutant, Eugene V Kean, Quartermaster, Isidor Welli, Historian, Francis N Lawton, Chap-lain, and Edward C Ward, Sentinel

## The Mosquito Crustic.

To ray Latron or last Sex Son In a recant takes of your daily paper I noted an article on the extermination of the measure as propounded by some scientists, which brought to my mind the opinion on the rublect of the late Andrew & Fuller, for many of the agricultural department I THE WEEKLA SEE, whose resputie inited rature in their parts and whose munificent gifts at trose and obtains still adorning marry every their yard to Bergen country, are manu-

home in Paramor, the convergation turner, again the extermination of the management life Lilance Jon S. J. L. Estharma Empire.

## there below her ther Bushnell

DESCRIPTION AND DE

and Griffith up-Course, were unarridately detailerd. Purifiers. -- Adv.

THE CATLIN-TRACY DOG CASE.

Ex-Parte Statement by the Plaintiff, Gen. Catlin, Who Owned the St. Bernard. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

editorial in Sunday's issue in reference to the Owego, not Oswego, dog case, contains correct law, but erroneous statements as to facts, and hence unfounded inferences. had hoped, and have tried, to keep out of th case, except as plaintiff, until it came into court. But the natural tendency of the press well as the people, to take the side of the "under dog" compels me to ask you for the privilege of a line or two. In the first place, the St. Bernard or some other large watch dog was and is a necessary protector at our place. Twice, to our knowl-

occupants of the residential part of the house, in my absence, this splendid, sacacious beast drove away intruders, to say nothing worse, at night. How many other times he had served us equally faithfully we don't know. Mr. Tracy's dogs are small bird dogs, and are kept in a neighborhood where sparrows are the only birds, and they follow him about wherever he goes. They are utterly less and worthless for any practical purpose and are, in the language of Judge Alle kept for the mere whim and their owner," whereas "the faithful St. Be nard" was gotten and kept for the protection

edge, when my wife and maid were the only

of the large property and the mer family at "Mendowfield," which and out of sight and hearing of and out of sight and nearing of any neighbors.

The facts of the case are that Tracy's workmen had unlawfully left an unburied carcass of some animal in the open field only a short distance from the St. Bernard's kennel, and it seems that the little cur which my farmer keeps led him over to this carcass, where he is alleged to have bitten Tracy's bird dog. I say led him over because he seldom left the house except to accompany some member of the family.

There is no pretence that the St. Bernar There is no pretence that the St. Bernar the strength of the family.

There is no pretence that the St. Bernard as attacking his dog when Mr. Tracy shot him, and it is seriously questioneighborhood whether his dog at all. I believe we can show to maliciously and deliberately kill maliciously and deliberately killed, without proper or legal reason, and it was not intended that we should know or find out by whom or for what he was killed. But tracks in the snow which have been the means of tracing so many bloody deeds gave us the clue to this one, when Mr. Tracy wrote me that le was "sorry to have to confess to a hot-blooded murder."

I wish to add that while the dog was large and had a feroclous bark he was usually kind, and last summer I took special pains to keep watch of him, and while I saw him in the highway when hundreds of bicylists, pedetrians and carriages passed him during the summer I never any ga act of viciousness.

highway when himself passed him during the trians and carriages passed him during the summer I never saw an act of viciousness of his part. He had been broken to be perfectly safe, if he ever had been otherwise.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 28. I. S. CATLIN.

#### The Sunday Question

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Your interview with Magistrate Henry A. Bran published in to-day's issue, is a refresher, am pleased to know that among officials his class one is found with the courage of his convictions. He is a true American, and there is no discount on the fact that New Yorks an American city. It is the American Sunday which has made this country worth sunday which has made this country wolforeigners comink to, and as Mr. Brann ways, if they don't like the way we mans affairs, then they are at liberty to pack and go back whence they came. Since thight is now on, and the prospect is that will get hotter, let Americans line up a present an uncompromising front. The dof rest must not be descrated by open divand gin mills, grog shops and beer garden.

JAMES A. McGOWAN.

PINE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 22.

### Foreign Notes of Real Interest. "Ping-Pong" not being a dignified enough name for enthusiasts at the game, they call it now "Pro-

visional Table Tennis." Twelve million New Year's cards passed through the Berlin city Post Office on Jan. 1, exclusive

those sent out of town. Paris consumed 1,750,000 pounds of snails last

yards and were sold for from 8 to 9 france a thou London Dally Chronicle, with the early Victoria Snuff taking increases the size of the

Some of the robes at the coming coronation both for peers and peeresses, will be made of vel-veteen instead of velvet and trimmed with rabbit fur instead of ermine. So bints the Daily Graphi Mr. Robert Chapman, one of the Plymon Brethren, is preaching in Devonshire, at the age of 100 years. He has preached for seventy years without a break. He once was a London lawyer. Sweden's census shows the lowest death rate a record an average of 18.49 per thousand for ast ten years. Norway comes nest with 16.9. The death rate of the Scandinavian countries a hundra years ago was 26.22 per thousand.

Col. Mousinho de Albuquerque been tutor to the Crown Prince of Portugal and h

recently fallen into disfavor at court. Germany now turns out porcelain violins and mandolins. The tone is said to be better that of wood instruments, and they are unaffected by change of temperature. A Meissen many facturer of okarinas and porceiain organs is the

inventor. Japan has had a first class torpedo-boat destroy built by the Thorneycrofts. It is called the Shir kumo, the White Gloud, and made an average \$1.08 knots in the three hours' trial to weather and of \$1.8 knots in the sta runs measured mile. The best two miles were at the rate of over 32 knots.

A new ratiroad in the Congo Free State to plante A company has been formed at Brussels, with a title. The Upper Congo to the Great African Lab Ratiroad Company," to constitue ses entires in length, with a capital of \$5 000 mor Congo State guarantees the interest and many valuable concessions to the company.

Wordsworth's An Evening Walk," original edition of 1768 terought farm at a recent Londonson halv. His "Drawinth's Skytches inferring 1768 brought \$400, and "Poems" like to feet to times, \$100 km/s, Wardsworth's "An Evening Walk," origin An application to repeat in the Panthian pendicular experiments trivial to Jean Fourse a last trap book made by the Astronomical Sociof France A pendicular was award from fame and crossing to and by traving a little and